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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2014-15

# Quinclorac

*(publié aussi en français)*

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on canola, Clearfield canola quality *Brassica juncea*, and tame mustard (brown and oriental) to the product label of Accord Dry Flowable Herbicide, containing technical grade quinclorac, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Accord Dry Flowable Herbicide, Pest Control Products Act Registration Number 25118.

The evaluation of this quinclorac application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value, and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions, and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a Maximum Residue Limit (MRL). A MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for quinclorac is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to the MRLs already established for quinclorac, are as follows:

**Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Quinclorac**

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm) <sup>1</sup>	Food Commodity
Quinclorac	3,7-dichloro-8-quinolinecarboxylic acid and the metabolite methyl 3,7-dichloroquinoline-8-carboxylate	1.5	Crop Subgroup 20A

<sup>1</sup> ppm = parts per million

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

## **International Situation and Trade Implications**

Currently, there are no American tolerances listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations for quinclorac on canola or any crops of Crop Subgroup 20A, and no Codex MRLs<sup>1</sup> listed for quinclorac in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website.

## **Next Steps**

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for quinclorac up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

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<sup>1</sup> The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

**Appendix I****Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limits**

Previously reviewed residue data from field trials conducted in/on canola were reassessed in the framework of this petition. In addition, a processing study in treated canola was also reassessed to determine the potential for concentration of residues of quinclorac and the metabolite quinclorac methyl ester into processed commodities.

**Maximum Residue Limit(s)**

The recommendation for MRLs for quinclorac was based upon the submitted field trial data, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table 1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRL(s) for all crops of Crop Subgroup 20A.

**TABLE 1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support MRLs**

Commodity	Application method/ Total application rate (g a.i./ha)	Preharvest Interval (days)	Min residues (ppm) <sup>1</sup>	Max residues (ppm)	Experimental processing factor
Canola	Ground foliar / 100	60	<b>Quinclorac</b>		
			<0.05	0.85	Meal: 1.3× Refined oil: No concentration observed
			<b>Quinclorac methyl ester<sup>2</sup></b>		
			<0.05	0.23	No concentration observed in meal or refined oil.
			<b>Combined residues<sup>2</sup></b>		
			<0.10	1.00	NA

<sup>1</sup> ppm = parts per million

<sup>2</sup> Residues expressed as quinclorac equivalents.

Following the review of all available data, MRLs as proposed in Table 1 are recommended to cover residues of quinclorac and the metabolite quinclorac methyl ester. Residues of quinclorac and the metabolite quinclorac methyl ester in these crop commodities at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.